

The Unemployed Councils Are
the Fighting Organizations for
Immediate Relief and Unem-
ployment Insurance for the
Unemployed Workers. Or-
ganize Them Everywhere

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.
(Section of the Communist International)

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

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McMahon's Ultimatum

In this case we are frankly astounded, not by the sell-out, but by the brazenness of the method used. We are accustomed to seeing A. F. of L. officials in the role of strikebreakers. This—preventing and breaking strikes—has become their chief activity. But Thomas F. McMahon, in his ultimatum to the striking Philadelphia weavers, has carried A. F. of L. treachery to an extreme not so frequently witnessed.

And then, McMahon is not merely an A. F. of L. official, the president of the United Textile Workers' Union. He has recently been flouting with the so-called "progressives," who, like Muste and Gitlow, speak of "reinvigorating the A. F. of L." And it is his "union" which, with the help of the Musketiers, has pretended most to organize the South and to lead the textile workers' struggles there against the unbearable conditions in the Southern mills.

Of course, he and his henchmen betrayed the workers of Danville, as well as those of Elizabethton and other places in the South, but none of his past betrayals have been so brazen as his present ultimatum to the Philadelphia strikers.

First he tried to prevent the Philadelphia strike by having the workers' grievances referred to an arbitration board. He persuaded the workers that such a board would protect their interests, and then forced them to agree in advance to accept the board's decision. The board, however, after "due deliberation," decided that the workers must accept a 14 per cent wage cut.

The workers, seeing that they had been led into a trap by McMahon, decided to strike. They struck on February 2nd—5 weeks ago. For the last several weeks twenty-eight Philadelphia mills have been completely stopped, despite the continuous efforts of McMahon to force the workers back into the mills.

And now, in desperation, determined to put the bosses' 14 per cent wage-cut through, McMahon openly and boldly issues an ultimatum to the strikers. He orders them to call off the strike by Monday and return to work or lose their charter, i.e., stand expelled from the "union." This, certainly, is the act, not of a labor leader, but of a contemptible hireling of the textile bosses.

What a contrast between McMahon's U. T. W. and the National Textile Workers' Union, affiliated to the T. U. U. L., which recently led militant and victorious struggles against the textile bosses in Lawrence, Maynard and other New England towns, and has such brilliant battles as New Bedford, Passaic and Gastonia to its credit. Here there were no deals with the bosses, no efforts to sell out the workers, but only the sharpest, and most uncompromising, struggles for the workers' demands.

And we think that the Philadelphia strikers will see this contrast. And, if they do, they will tell McMahon and his "progressive" allies, at the expiration of the ultimatum today, to quit bluffing and to openly take their places on the companies' payroll along with Frank Farrington and other A. F. of L. renegades. The strikers should decide to carry on and spread the strike until the 14 per cent wage-cut has been withdrawn. Mass picketing should be started. The strike committee should be enlarged, after immediately removing all McMahon's supporters. The National Textile Workers' Union should prepare at once to give full support to the Philadelphia strikers.

Reject McMahon's Ultimatum!
Continue and Spread the Strike!
Stop the 14 per cent Wage Cut!

Gandhi's Betrayal

THE inevitable has happened. The warnings of the Communists about the treacherous role of Gandhi's Indian National Congress has come true. Gandhi has concluded peace with British imperialism. Gandhi has bartered away India's independence for a mess of pottage—nay, for a mess of salt. Whether the Indian masses have enough pottage to salt does not concern the old scoundrel.

The political prisoners are to be set free. But those who organized the Indian workers to fight for their rights will continue—after two years of mock trial—to rot in the Meerut jail. The self-sacrificing Indian youth who, despairing of Gandhi's heavenly help, resorted to terrorist actions; the brave workers and peasants who met with fists and blows the terror of the imperialist police, will continue to be hanged. Their lives count for nothing to the Indian capitalists who stand behind Gandhi. Even the soldiers and policemen who, in response to the appeal of the Congress, have shown insubordination to their officers, are excluded from the truce terms, and, with the blessings of the Mahatma, will be sent to the dreadful Andamans to die there from torture and disease.

Such is the agreement entered into by the Indian bourgeoisie in the person of Gandhi on the one hand, and by British imperialism in the person of its Viceroy on the other hand. What about the reduction of land-revenue by 50 per cent; what about the right of the people to bear arms; the cutting down of military expenses, etc., etc.—all of which figured so prominently in Gandhi's eleven demands? Nothing! Gone to the garbage heap along with the fine phrases about the birthright of the people to freedom, with the hypocritical "declaration of independence." No wonder that the British imperialists received with acclamation the announcement that the truce had been signed. They were congratulating the Viceroy on his victory. But aren't they rejoicing too early?

During the last three years, in gigantic strike movements, in innumerable uprisings and bloody battles with the armed forces of imperialism, the Indian workers and peasants have shown in action their will to fight, their determination to rid themselves of the imperialists and the landlords. They believed they would accomplish this under the leadership of Gandhi's National Congress.

Now the naked truth is before them. Let the Roys, the Lovestonettes, the Roger Baldwins and others of his breed, continue to chant their Gandhist psalms. GANDHI AND THE NATIONAL CONGRESS HAVE JOINED THE IMPERIALIST ENEMIES OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE. Far from weakening the revolutionary movement, however, this experience will help to steel the forces of revolution. Along with the illusions about non-violence the Indian workers and peasants will throw Gandhi and his bunch of traitors onto the garbage heap of history, and will find new leaders in the Indian Communist Party. Under its leadership they will show both to the British imperialists and to the Indian capitalists that they are not bound by their agreement.

You think you have finished with the Indian revolution? Nonsense! The fight only now starts in earnest—the fight for the complete liberation of India, for an Indian Soviet Workers' and Peasants' Republic!

The whole development of the struggle in India makes certain that this will be the answer of the Indian masses to Gandhi's betrayal.

Workers Gets Three Months For Selling "Daily Worker"

CHICAGO, Ill. — Judge Justin F. McCarthy of the Municipal Court of Chicago is a member of the democratic Party. He was elected, together with all the other democrats, last November, when the democratic party won a victory because of its demagogic attitude with reference to the unemployment problem. It promised to do something for the unemployed workers.

How did the democratic judge fulfill his promise?

On March 2nd, Otto Nelson, an unemployed worker, was brought before the judge, and very honorably Judge Nelson was charged with selling the Daily Worker to the workers of the Northwestern Railroad shops. He was committing this "crime" for two reasons. One, because he wanted to help organize the workers in the shop, and two, because he could

make a few pennies and avoid starvation.

The representative of the Northwestern Railroad Co. was present. So was a representative of the "red" squad. They impressed upon the judge the "villainous" character of the Daily Worker. It advocates the organizing the unemployed for the purpose of fighting for immediate relief and for social insurance; it urges the workers to organize into revolutionary unions to fight wage cuts and the speed-up and it fights for social equality for the colored workers. No wonder the Fish Committee recommended that it be suppressed.

As these accusations were leveled against the Daily Worker, the honorable judge smiled—the satisfied smile of a butcher striking a knife.

"Maybe perhaps they might give some good food away. These collec-

BERLIN PRESS INTERVIEW BLASTS ABRAMOWITZ'S LIES; ENDS IN FAILURE

Capitalist Reporter in Questions Undermines
Lies About Menshevik Trial Being
a Soviet Frame-Up

Abramowitch in Tight Place Trying to Prove
His Alibi and Denying Confessions

"Rote Fahne" Representative Exposes Abramowitch's Tales About "Terrible Tortures"

(Special Cable to Daily Worker.)
BERLIN, March 6.—Yesterday noon the Russian Menshevik organization here invited the press to attend a reception, "to receive information concerning the trial of the 14 ex-Mensheviks in Moscow." Dan, one of the leading Mensheviks abroad, read a long statement concerning nothing not already known concerning the foreign Mensheviks.

Von Gerlach, editor of the Democratic newspaper Welt am Montag, asked how was it possible to frame-up a trial which would result in the fiasco of the whole Soviet regime if only one of the accused backed out. He pointed out that Dan himself had declared that the accused were educated in Socialist tradition. Abramowitch answered that Europeans couldn't conceive the pressure exerted by the OGPU, that perhaps the wives and families of the accused were threatened with death.

There was a protest in the hall. Gerlach continued, declaring that the best way to expose the allegedly false confessions would be if Dan and Abramowitch secured safe-conduct from the Soviets to give evidence at the trial. Abramowitch said he feared "a motor accident," or something similar in the Soviet Union. Uproarious laughter broke out at this remark.

Replying to other questions Abramowitch admitted that the Menshevik maintained an illegal organization in the Soviet Union; he admitted that Braunstein, a Menshevik, was sent to the Soviet Union as a representative of the foreign Menshevik organization. He said that many others were also sent at various times.

The representative of the "Rote Fahne" (Red Flag), Communist newspaper, said: "Abramowitch stated recently in the Sport Palace meeting that Bolshevism was worse than Czarism, and that the Russian workers were longing for democracy. If this is the case, wasn't it logical that the working class, indeed, the whole world, would unite to overthrow Bolshevism? Why did the Mensheviks attempt to avoid the logical conclusion of their own attitude towards

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Shoe Workers Meeting Tonight at 16 W. 21st

NEW YORK.—A regular membership meeting of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union will take place tonight at the union headquarters, 16 West 21st St., at 8 p. m.

"Charitable Soul" Wants Jobless to Live On Slop

(By a Worker Correspondent)
Warren, Ohio.
Editor Daily Worker:
We unemployed workers have expected relief day after day from the city government and their "benevolent" institutions in this state. In better days many millions of dollars were collected from the working-class people, so that in case the predicted crisis should come the workers would be provided for. Now we have many unemployed workers who are greatly in need, are starving and slowly dying. These workers are refused help. Instead of the promised relief, they offer us old clothes which are fit only for the garbage cans.

One "thoughtful soul" wrote to the Warren Tribune, the city paper. Here is his article:
"To the Editor of the Tribune:—Could it not be arranged to have a committee of charitable people who are not employed (and who are not in need to make a house-to-house canvass in the well-to-do sections of the city, two or three times a week, and gather up the fragments that are usually thrown into the garbage can and which are sometimes a sinful waste? Surely some of these things can be cooked over to sterilize them and which would alleviate the poor folk. I feel quite sure that most every family in fair circumstances put aside clothes and victuals which they think they will use and don't. In many cases they get spoiled and thrown away."

"Maybe perhaps they might give some good food away. These collec-

tions can be assembled and distributed in one or more points.
"INTERESTED."

I believe that this article does not need any comment. Let the readers of the Daily Worker give their own opinion of the article.
—Homeless and Unemployed Worker.

NEW YORK.—William Z. Foster, general secretary of the Trade Union Daily League, has just returned to New York after a swing around the middle and far west, in which he spoke to record audiences, in many cases the largest crowds of workers in those cities for years. He spoke on the topic, "Don't Starve, Fight for Unemployment Insurance!"

Foster states that the most outstanding fact observed on this tour was the new spirit, the determination and decision to organize and to struggle, and that this rising courage of the masses was visible from one end of the trip to the other.

Foster's last meeting was March 5 in Johnston, Pa., where in this city of 70,000 total inhabitants, some 5,000 gathered at Point stadium for an enthusiastic meeting. Miners came from as far as 40 miles out in the surrounding country. Many

Proposes to Jail Married Workers

LANSING, Mich., March 8.—Representative John Dykstra has introduced a bill into the legislature providing a 30 day jail sentence for any married woman who gets a job providing she has a husband capable of supporting her. "One bread winner should be enough for any family," says Dykstra. Wages don't count with this solon.

DRESSMAKERS IN MASS PICKET DEMONSTRATION

Fourth Week of Strike
Opens; Thousands
Still Out

NEW YORK.—The beginning of the fourth week of the dressmakers' strike here was marked by a mass picketing demonstration this morning, the third since the strike began.

The dressmakers here and in Philadelphia went on strike a month ago against the unbearable conditions prevalent in the needle industry. Within the past year their wages had been reduced from 40 to 50 per cent, sometimes more, their hours had lengthened until a 60 and 70-hour week was common, and new and successively more brutal speed-up systems were constantly being introduced. Just before the strike began average wages of dressmakers had fallen to less than \$20 a week, and there were thousands who were being paid \$4, \$6 and \$8.

Negroes and Youth Most Exploited.
Negro and young dressmakers were the most bitterly exploited of the lot. Negro dressmakers were always paid the lowest wages and were prevented from working at the more skilled jobs. Young dressmakers were forced to do the work of skilled adult dressmakers at half the latter's wages. Women were exploited in the same manner.

Workers' organizations all over the country are contributing to the \$15,000 Dress Strike Fund, and a bazaar to be held here by the union on March 19 to 22 is expected to raise a substantial sum to aid the dressmakers in their fight against their wealthy exploiters.

"SUN" PICKETS AS MILITANT AS EVER

NEW YORK.—The workers of the Sun Market continue their struggle against wage cuts, speed-up and long hours, although 50 pickets have been arrested at the three stores of this company in the last three days.

The 13 held in Friday arrests were placed on \$300 bail each, and all refused bail and remained in jail. The case came up Saturday, and was postponed to March 11, with all released in custody of their attorney.

The workers insist on picketing and the action of the AFL union officials who hang around the corners and point out to the police those to be arrested or beaten up, does not terrify them, but rouses them to greater efforts. The strike is led by the Food Workers Industrial Union of the TUUL.

The two-hour strike of the Olympic Cafeteria, 235 Willis Ave., Bronx, was won. The workers now have an nine-hour day, six-day week and an increase of \$2.00 a week in wages. They were working 12 hours a day for six and a half days a week.

Foster Finds New Spirit of Struggle Among Workers All Thru His Tour

Terror Increases In
West, But Workers
Are Determined

In the audience were steel workers. Overshadowed Thomas.

The Milwaukee meeting was twice as large as Norman Thomas' meeting. In Gary, where police have been vicious during demonstrations, there was a good crowd.

The economic basis of this rising militancy of the workers is the general wage-cutting and terrific unemployment—with the capitalists and their governments providing practically no relief.

The second most important feature seen on this tour, said Foster, was the ruthless terror in many places. "You begin to feel the atmosphere of police terror as soon as you reach Denver," said Foster.

HARTFORD WORKERS RUSH MAYOR'S OFFICE

Hold 3 On Vag Charge While
Alabama Passes Severe Laws

Legislature Frightened Over Negro Farmers
Interest In Communism and Organization;
Tries to Suppress Party, Stop Papers

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 8.—The vagrancy trial (one year sentence if convicted) of Tom Johnson, Jackson and Burns has been postponed here to the end of May, pending the passage of special anti-Communist laws by the state legislature.

The state legislature, which was supposed to adjourn last week, will be held in session until a bill or a number of bills are passed outlawing the Communist Party in the state of Alabama, according to the Advertiser at Montgomery.

This announcement follows speeches in last Wednesday's session of the state legislature when Representative R. J. Goode and Commissioner of Agriculture Seth P. Thomas, reported that in Wilcox County—the heart of the Alabama "Black Belt"—in Walker County—in the drought-stricken area—meetings were being held by Communist organizers and literature being distributed calling on both the white and Negro farm tenants, share-croppers and small landowners to organize and fight for immediate relief. These gentlemen were especially alarmed by the prospect of the negro farmers in the Black Belt starting to fight against starvation and the system of peonage.

Recruits to Communism.
Goode stated that he had already held conferences with Governor Miller and Attorney-General Knight, who stated that they were investigating Communist activities among the farmers. He stated with alarm that "converts to Communism" were growing. The attorney-general stated that his department was investigating with a view to official action.

Following a wide distribution of leaflets "Fight Against Hunger," the Southern Worker and other working-class literature among the farmers of Alabama by District 17 of the Communist Party, letters from farmers, particularly in the "Black Belt," came to Communist headquarters daily, begging for further advice and for organizers. "We are ready to follow the Arkansas way," writes one Negro share-cropper.

Farmers Starve.
Meetings have been held in the northern and southern part of the state and a state-wide farmers' conference is scheduled for the middle of April to unite the two movements. A Communist organizer in the "Black Belt" of Alabama, where the last belongings of the small farmer and tenants have been taken by the landowners to pay off debts, and where further credit is refused to start this

Detroit Jobless Sold at Auction; to Work in Ice Water on Canal

(By a Worker Correspondent)
Detroit, Mich.

Daily Worker:
The Murphy Unemployment Committee has actually gone in for slavery. There is a special district in Detroit, near Cass and Grand River Aves., where these unemployed and

starving workers are sacrificed on the auction block.

Beside furnishing the posse of Detroit with cheap scab labor, the Murphy Unemployment Committee is forcing workers to work in ice water in the River Rouge Canal of have their groceries cut off. I was told by the Committee that if I did not work on the canal, that what groceries I am getting, which is little enough, would be cut off. I told the committee that I was not physically capable of working in the ice water. They told me that was no excuse. I would have to work in the ice water or have my groceries stopped. When I absolutely refused to do the work, the head of the local told me I looked like one of these Bolsheviks. I told him I was glad to be called a Bolshevik, for it is they who are fighting for 15 dollars per week for each unemployed worker and \$3 for each dependent. If this were done we could buy our groceries wherever we pleased and we would not have to be shamed by Murphy's police, and the insults of the Welfare distributors.

While the political supporters of Mr. Murphy are being given jobs at Ford's, other workers are being kicked out to make room for them. Then these workers have to go to be auctioned off at the slave market of the Welfare Department.

We no longer have to go South or to Liberia to find slavery; just go to Grand River and Cass Aves., the Detroit slave market.

Foster found especially the young American workers turning with enthusiasm to the Communist Party.

HOOVER VETOES WAGNER'S BILL

Harvard Dean Pro-
poses 50 P.C. Cut

Events continue to show the absolute determination of the capitalists and their government to use this unemployment crisis to starve the workers into lower wages and longer hours, and they continue to show the rising resistance of the jobless and the workers to this program.

For the second time within a month, the Hartford municipal workers have stormed the mayor's office and demanded more wages. Two-hundred were fired recently, and this was followed by a crowd of 40 charging into Mayor Batten's office in spite of opposition from the superintendent of parks, and others, and practically forcing him to pledge 50 cents a day and free care on days when they were not put to work.

Meanwhile, Hoover has vetoed, to the accompaniment of an insolent letter condemning all such attempts, the Wagner bill for insurance. The bill was a weak, fake scheme calling for a series of employment agencies, but Hoover makes it plain that even this he will not stand for.

At the same time the capitalist press features long extracts from a new book written by Dean Wallace Brett Donham, head of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, which proposes higher tariffs, a practical arrangement not to compete with a bloc of Western European capitalist nations against the Soviet Union, and no insurance for the jobless. Instead of unemployment insurance, which rouses his horror, Donham proposes that the unemployed be put to work at large scale building at a wage rate "in volume equal to a dole," namely 50 per cent of the regular wages.

This, of course, would throw those who ordinarily do this work out of their jobs, and would cut all wages, a matter of great satisfaction to Donham. His book is being circulated in a limited edition among business men and politicians.

Donham admits the certain success of socialist industry "for a time" in the Soviet Union, and makes this the basis of his argument for a European bloc.

Shoot Crows For 25c.
CINCINNATI, O., March 8.—Jobless workers and starving farmers are lying out all night at spots where crows are reputed to roost, in the hopes of killing one or two and collecting the 25 cent per crow bounty the county pays. There are only \$300 left in the crow bounty fund.

Camping in Hopes

LAREDO, Tex., March 8.—Several thousand jobless workers are reported camping in the open around the site of a dam which is reported would be under construction near here soon. Great distress prevails in the camp, and work is not there for those who in many cases, came long distances to seek it.

Hungry Man Faints

NEW YORK.—Roy Thomas, aged 23, having come here from Winston Salem looking for work, collapsed Saturday morning from starvation. He fainted in the B.M.T. subway station at Seventh Ave. and 57th St.

The Associated Press made a survey of apple selling here over the week end and reports between 4,000 and 5,000 jobless selling about five carloads of apples a day. The Associated Press found the profits about a cent an apple, and that an apple seller might make as much as 87 cents a day of 12 to 14 hours standing in the rain and snow.

Apple Fake Ends

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 8.—Ike Friedman, head of the municipal employment bureau here stated yesterday that the profits on apple selling were so low that practically all who started at that substitute for starvation and didn't get jobs have quit it.

Nothing in Golf

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 8.—The Westchester County Park Commissioners pricked another bubble yesterday. Hearing that caddy-ing was being touted as a cure for unemployment, they announced that it would not help much to fire the boys who now carry the fat man's golf bag in order to substitute jobless adults.

The regular pay for carrying two bags around the course is \$1.75, and there are enough caddies already.

—A Red Builder.

AMKINO FILM NOW ON, SHOWS TRIAL OF RAMSIN AND GROUP

Talking Picture Tremendously Effective As Answer to White Guard Lies; Can Be Appreciated Without Knowing Russian.

The Eighth Street Playhouse was filled to capacity last week, in spite of business depression. A certain percentage of the audience is Russian speaking. And while many are class conscious workers, there are some unmistakable white guard types, and a considerable group of those in between. The workers cheer and applaud, and the whites turn pale. For the main thing on the screen is the talking movie of the "Trial of Ramsin and Group," a Russian film made in Moscow, of Ramsin and associates of the so-called "Industrial Party." The film is distributed by Amkino.

Titles are both in Russian and English. The spoken words, of course, are Russian.

The Russian-speaking white guard, who has made a pretense of believing that all the newspaper accounts of the trial are fake can now see for himself these men on trial, public figures well known by sight before the revolution and impossible to fake. Ramsin and his friends get up, well fed and healthy and without the appearance of the manner of "victims of torture" and deliberately, in long shame-faced speeches, describe in careful detail all their espionage for the French, British and American army heads, their close knit conspiracy with the "Torgprom," the plot of Foincare and Churchill, and their own active attempt to wreck the industry being built up by the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union. They tell how they tried to prepare the way for a bloody invasion, a brutal military dictatorship and a general slaughter of the leaders of the working class, with a return to ruthless capitalist exploitation. This plot is still going on! But Ramsin and these defendants have been rendered harmless.

Ramsin apologizes to the working class for the crime he has committed; all confess, all express contrition, all admit they ought to be shot but ask for mercy, and pledge to devote the rest of their lives to work for the revolution.

What comfort could a white guard get out of this? What a lesson to the liberal, the socialist, the doubt-

ful! But if you do not understand Russian, you see a silent film of the historic events of the century. It is intensely dramatic because of its simplicity. The first thing that strikes one is the absence of red tape and legal chicanery which are so obvious in a capitalist court. In the very first place, it is a public trial, as no trial in America is public. Instead of holding 35 or 40 spectators, the court room holds 1,200. Much in evidence are the microphones, the trial is broadcast to every village and factory club room. The Kleig lights are shining into the eyes of the front rows of the audience in the court room—maybe that's harder for them, but those lights give every country in the world a chance to see movies of the trial.

The picture shows the worker Lvov from the Amo factory, and the worker Ivanov from the Putilov factory sitting on the bench with two Supreme Court judges, all occasionally questioning the defendants.

Outside in the street, solid masses of workers move in procession, with banners. There must be hundreds of thousands of them, they fill the street from side to side—no thin ranks either. And as they go by they shout defiance of the war makers, death to the saboteurs.

The marching crowds are immensely stirring, court opens with little formality, the saboteurs are marched in closely guarded, the indictment is read, Ramsin and his associates plead guilty, one after the other. Then they tell their story, to be reported by representatives of the press of every nation. The saboteurs fall into professional manner, they stand as they tell of their actions, some speak distinctly and clearly with a good flow of words like Ramsin, some utter the "oh's" and "um's" of their training as they carefully pick out the words. None are hurried, none are bullied, none are interfered with. As a matter of fact, some of them talked for two days. In the film you see only the high points in their speeches. The presiding judge addresses them as "Mr." or something like it. His tone is firm, it does not insult.

Krylenko, state prosecutor, with his stocky figure, shaved head, rather thin face, resolute manner and sharp gestures, tears into them, rises to a tremendous height of denunciation, ends during a wild burst of applause from the audience. You get, without any knowledge whatever of Russian, the impression that Krylenko doesn't like these saboteurs.

One of the traitors, a fat man, giggles a little. The others look down with shamed faces.

The defendants have the final word. Then you see the presiding judge reading very rapidly, very incisively, the verdict. The camera swings from the judges, standing, to the audience listening with painful

intensity, to the saboteurs, standing too, their eyes downcast.

The camera is fixed on the defendants when the voice of the presiding judge snaps out, a trifle louder than the rest of his report, a word, and hurries on. You see the defendants stiffen suddenly and then look resigned. The word was "rascal"—proletarian justice slaps hard at those who would loose invasion, murder and defeat at the working and peasant class of the U.S.S.R. The word meant the death sentence, and the crowd in the court room applauded terrifically when the verdict and judgement were finished. But the picture ends with a statement that the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. commutes the sentences to ten years, gives these undoubtedly able men a chance to undo some of their black treason by real work if they will.

OPEN AMNESTY CAMPAIGN IN N.Y.

Rally Worker for Paris Commune

The New York District of the International Labor Defense has launched a big mass campaign to secure amnesty for all political prisoners in New York State. The campaign is also demanding the immediate repeal of the infamous Criminal Anarchy Law which has been used to railroad militant workers to jail.

Already many signatures have been collected for the amnesty petition addressed to Governor Roosevelt, which has been issued by the I.L.D. Thousands of signatures must be secured in order to make the petition a real representation of the will of the working masses of New York State. All workers are urged to get these petitions at the office of the New York I.L.D., 799 Broadway, room 410.

The amnesty campaign is also rallying the workers of New York to honor the memory of the victims of capitalist justice in France of 40 years ago, the martyrs of the Paris Commune. On Wednesday evening, March 18, the New York I.L.D. is arranging a great Paris Commune commemoration at Irving Plaza, 15 St. and Irving Place. This commemoration will, in the spirit of the heroic Communards, sound a call for struggle against the deportation of foreign-born workers and for amnesty for all political prisoners including Mooney and Billings, the Imperial Valley and Centralia boys, and the six Atlanta, Ga., workers who face the electric chair.

The arrest of August Yokinen by immigration officers of the United States government, following upon his pledge at a workers' mass trial in New York to struggle with the Negro masses against the bosses' lynch system of racial and national oppression, is a most ruthless attack upon the whole working class.

By this act the bosses' government openly upholds the whole vicious system of prejudice, Jim Crowism, peonage and lynch law under which the 13,000,000 Negro toilers suffer double exploitation and the most ferocious oppression. The landlording capitalist lynch law roasts Negroes to death are allowed to go free, are protected by the bosses and their government. But this Finnish worker becomes an "undesirable alien" to be hounded out of the country into the hands of the fascist Finnish murderers, because he declares his willingness to fight against the bosses' hideous lynch system.

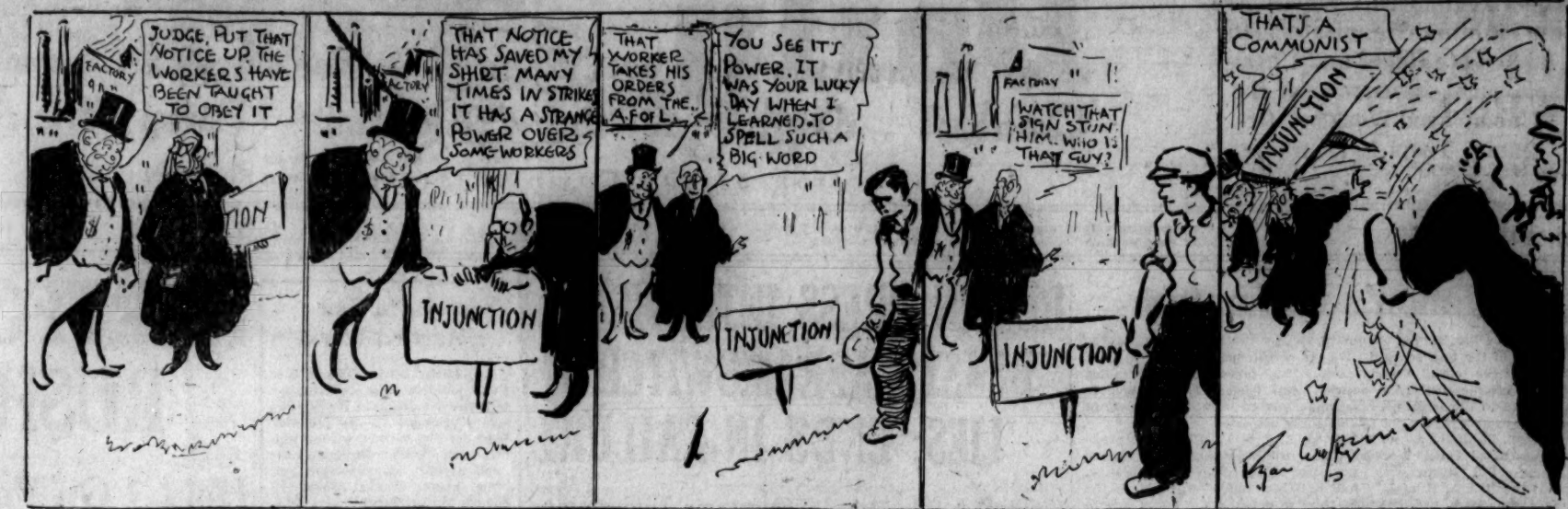
This attempt to deport Yokinen is one more flagrant instance of the rising wave of boss terror against all workers, the increasing oppression and lynch law of the Negro workers, the growing persecution and deportation of the foreign-born workers, the mounting terror against native-born workers. This dastardly attack shows the determination of the bosses to smash the unity of the workers, to crush their struggle against the growing unemployment, starvation, misery and terror.

The International Labor Defense calls upon every worker, Negro and white, native and foreign born to rally to the defense of Yokinen, to wage a united, militant mass struggle for the release of Yokinen and all class war prisoners. We appeal to all workers' organizations to join actively in this vital struggle, to adopt resolutions of protest, help secure funds, hold mass protest meetings. We call for immediate preparations for united, powerful, nation-wide mass demonstrations on March 28, to be observed as a Workers' Solidarity Day of Struggle Against Capitalist Deportations, Lynching and Terror for Amnesty for All Class War Prisoners.

Workers of all races! Unite to free Yokinen! Defeat the bosses' Jim Crow lynch vengeance! Fight for amnesty for all class war prisoners! Against deportations! For the right of political asylum! For equality and self-determination for Negroes! Demonstrate March 28! Fight the Brutal boss terror! National Executive Committee, International Labor Defense.

THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER

— The Answer to An Injunction —



NEGROES WORSE VICTIMS OF T.B.

Great Mortality Due to Unemployment

NEW YORK.—A survey issued by the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association reveals an unprecedented increase in mortality among the population, especially the Negro population of New York. "This increase," says the report, "is due to three causes: (1) Unemployment; (2) Poor housing; (3) Existence of a large Negro population."

The third reason is an obvious attempt to stir up prejudice against the Negroes who are the worst victims of the capitalist system.

The report instead of mentioning speed-up, low wages, unsanitary conditions as contributing factors to the increase of death from tuberculosis, tries to shift the blame on Negro workers. But even the report indirectly admits that the Negro is the victim, not the cause, of the increased death rate.

"The tuberculosis situation among the colored has grown more serious in the past year, not only in New York, but throughout the country as a whole. This group suffered 20 per cent of the New York tuberculosis mortality. In 1930, the mortality of this group rose to 1,017. Unemployment and distress have made themselves felt more quickly among these people, and their suffering from tuberculosis has apparently been more acute."

The League of Struggle for Negro Rights issued a statement last night which read in part: "The report of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association is a flagrant attempt to cover up the evils of the Jim Crow system and to accuse Negroes of conditions to which they succumb as its greatest victims. The report shows in spite of itself, however, that the more intensive exploitation of workers, and especially of Negro workers, is the real cause of increased death rates."

"Negro workers must unite with white workers in demanding unemployment insurance and in forcing the city government to tear down diseased and germ-breeding hovels."

Fight lynching. Fight deportation of foreign born. Elect delegates to your city conference for protection of foreign born.

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Zaritsky Helps Cap Firm Put Across Wage Cut at Greenberg's

NEW YORK.—Last week the workers in B. Greenberg's shop, the largest in the cap trade, saw "their" president. They understood immediately that the appearance of "Chief Wage Butcher" Zaritsky of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union (A. F. L.) was bad news.

MILLINER CLIQUE ATTACKS JOBLESS

NEW YORK.—Millinery workers' Local 24 met Thursday in Bryant Hall and walked out in disgust, shouting "fakers," "winders," at the machine administration, when these announced as defeated a motion for which the members had voted a big majority.

The motion was one to force the "election and objection committee" to report back to the local what it did with members who are in arrears on dues because of unemployment.

"The machine had just slipped through a motion that these unemployed members were to be referred to the committee."

Before this a hot fight had taken place over a new looting of the treasury by the machine, which demanded, and got, by the aid of the "Clan Club," an authorization for eight paid officials instead of six.

The administration admitted that these is chaos in the industry, no control in shops, workers starving, contract system growing, hundreds of shops unorganized, etc. The administration said that this was because there was no collective agreement (which the membership is against) and "not enough paid officials."

The United Front Rank and File Committee proposed to reduce the paid officials to four on the grounds that they do not and cannot organize the trade, and that the workers in the shops must become organizers, and the membership be saved from these heavy taxes, dues, etc., eaten up by the paid organizers.

The administration won out. The "Clan Club" helped to elect the kind of objection and election committee that will assume the election to the clique. This "Clan Club" was given

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES
EAST SIDE—BRONX
JEFFERSON
Today to Tues.
Billy Malesco Co.
Teggie
Elmer El Clove
Joe Young & Co.
George McKay
FRANKLIN
Proprietor M.R.

Today to Tues.
Pat Rooney & Co.
Pat Rooney, Jr.
Eddie White
Netta Facker
and Co.
Alexander Bros.
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JOBLESS, EVICTED, TWO KIDNAPPED, ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Unemployed Council Stops Eviction

NEW YORK.—William Mulligan, a Negro worker of 3888 Third Avenue, unemployed for the past six months and for three years without steady work, yesterday morning attempted to commit suicide. The Emergency Squad pumped the gas out of his lungs, and he was revived.

Mulligan was to have been dispossessed from his home yesterday afternoon. The Bronx Boro Hall Unemployed Council learning of the case, immediately organized the tenants in the block and stopped the eviction, and by their action gave the worker a much needed lesson on how to fight the bosses' sentence of starvation and eviction.

Mulligan's wife has been desperately trying to get aid for her starving family, visiting the offices of the boss charity fakers, and being turned away with the statement that they could do nothing for her.

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Those comrades and sympathizers who can accommodate students for the national training school from the second week of March (or earlier) to the last week of May, please get in touch immediately or communicate with the workers school, 50 East 13th Street, second floor—telephone AL 4-1199—please specify men or women comrades to be lodged

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TWO KIDNAPPED, NOT HEARD FROM

Dallas Police Handed Jobless to Lynchers

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 6 (Delayed).—No word has been received here from Dallas as to the whereabouts of Ooder and Hurl, workers arrested in the Feb. 25 demonstration at Dallas, which was smashed by the police. They were let out on bonds, re-arrested, held in the hands of a lynch mob that had been assembled, evidently with the full co-operation of the police. The gang took their lawyer, too, but released him.

It is reported that the workers have been flogged, but nothing is really known at this time (Friday). The police and the Klan are certainly at the bottom of the kidnapping. The police, of course, do nothing to find the kidnapped workers or to catch the thugs, who may have murdered them by now.

In San Antonio ten Mexican workers are up for deportation because of working-class activity. There is a general tendency toward attacks on workers' organizations in Texas.

a Washington Birthday party at the expense of the members.

The United Front Rank and File Committee made the following nominations:

For Secretary—Organizer, M. Ziebel. For Organizers—4 men—J. Mosen, P. Weissman, J. Goldstuck, B. Levy; 3 women—S. Goldfarb, M. Hilgott and S. Gordon.

SEE AND HEAR
First Full Account of the
FIRST SOVIET SOUND NEWSREEL IN RUSSIAN
EXPLANATORY TITLES IN ENGLISH
Testimonies of defendants, court procedure, speech of the Prosecutor, demonstrations in the streets of Moscow and before the Court building

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12 WEST 8TH ST. Between 7th and 8th Aves.—Spring 5005
POPULAR PRICES—CONTINUOUS 10 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

Theatre Guild Productions
Green Grow the Lilies
BY LYNN RIGG
GUILD W. 82nd, Eves. 8:30
Mts. Th. & Sat. 2:45

CIVIC REPERTORY 14th St., 6th Ave.
500, H. H. 150, Main Th. & Sat. 2:30
EVA LIE GALLIENZ, Director

Arthur Byron in
FIVE STAR FINAL
"Five Star Final" is electric and alive.
CORT THEATRE, West of 49th Street
Evenings 8:30, Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

Smash the anti-labor laws of the bosses!

Patronize the
Concoops Food Stores
AND
Restaurant
2700 BRONX PARK EAST
"Buy in the Co-operative Store and help the Left Wing Movement."

FOX'S
NUT SHOPPE
123 EAST BURNSIDE AVENUE
Tel. RAYmond 9-9340
One block west of the Concourse
We carry a full line of Russian Candles
"Every Fine Nut That Grows"
CANDY NUTS GIFT BASKETS

ROOMS WANTED
THOSE COMRADES AND SYMPATHIZERS WHO CAN ACCOMMODATE STUDENTS FOR THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FROM THE SECOND WEEK OF MARCH (OR EARLIER) TO THE LAST WEEK OF MAY, PLEASE GET IN TOUCH IMMEDIATELY OR COMMUNICATE WITH THE WORKERS SCHOOL, 50 EAST 13TH STREET, SECOND FLOOR—TELEPHONE AL 4-1199—PLEASE SPECIFY MEN OR WOMEN COMRADES TO BE LODGED

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McKay Milk Co. Hires Thugs to Beat Striking Wagon Drivers

NEW YORK.—After one week of ineffective A. F. of L. strike measures, the striking wagon drivers of the McKay Milk Company are being subjected to the most brutal attacks at the hands of gorillas hired by the bosses.

Yesterday two strikers were cornered at 66th St. and Bay Boulevard, Brooklyn, and given the "works" and told to make themselves scarce.

In the meantime, the company is feeling the effect of the support to the strikers of working class families along their service routes, who learned of the struggle of the McKay milk drivers through the Daily Worker.

In its effort to break the strike, the McKay Milk Co. sent telegrams to the strikers telling them this was their last chance to report for work, otherwise they are fired. Company agents also visited several strikers' homes trying to induce their families to get the men to go back to work.

The A. F. of L. officials of Milk Wagon Drivers' Local 584, who are "negotiating" for the strikers, are now trying to hoodwink the strikers with talk about using "political pull." This is sheer nonsense, as only the determined and militant picketing of the strikers can help them win.

Sec. 4 Headquarters
Now at 353 Lenox Av.

NEW YORK.—Section headquarters of Section 4 of the Communist Party have moved from 308 Lenox to 353 Lenox Ave. at the corner of 126th St.

Vegetarian
RESTAURANTS
Where the best food and fresh vegetables are served
all year round
4 WEST 26TH STREET
37 WEST 32ND STREET
225 WEST 36TH STREET

We Invite Workers to the
BLUE BIRD
CAFETERIA
GOOD WHOLESOME FOOD
Fair Prices
A Comfortable Place to Eat
827 BROADWAY
Between 12th and 13th Sts.

MELROSE
DAIRY VEGETARIAN
RESTAURANT
Comrades Will Always Find It
Pleasant to Dine at Our Place.
1787 SOUTHERN BLVD., BRONX
(near 174th St. Station)
TELEPHONE INTERVALL 9-2149

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Vegetarian Health
Restaurant
558 Claremont Parkway, Bronx

HEALTH FOOD
Vegetarian Restaurant
1600 MADISON AVENUE
Phone UNIVERSITY 5265

Phone STUYvesant 3818
Job's Restaurant
SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES
A place with atmosphere
where all radicals meet
302 E. 12th St. New York

Rational Vegetarian
Restaurant
159 SECOND AVENUE
bet. 12th and 13th Sts.
Strictly Vegetarian Food

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HILLMAN MAKES SLAVE CONTRACT

Rochester Agreement Precedent for Others

NEW YORK.—The "Advance" organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in its issue of March 6 states that the Rochester Conference Committee, made up of representatives of Clothiers' Exchange and of the Amalgamated, has decided on an agreement.

The agreement calls for the 44-hour week, although the speed-up is so high that big firms like Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Alfred, Daker & Cohn are forced to run even now on a 36-hour basis.

The agreement ties the members down for three years, but has an arrangement by which yearly, and in roundabout ways, at almost any time, the officials of the union and of the employers can get together and cut wages and lengthen hours and make speed-up worse.

The agreement is significant. It will be a model for agreements all over the country, which expire May 1 and June 1.

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all year round
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PLUMBERS' OFFICIALS AID BOSSES FIRE MEN WHO KICK AT SPEEDUP

Misleaders Pocket Graft Money to Betray and
Knife the Union Members

Plumber Sees Need for A Fighting Revolutionary Union of the Rank and File

Editor:

I just want to write a few lines about the building trades and alteration plumbers.

There are days when a plumber was independent but today we can say nothing. We are working with a 100 per cent speed-up. Here is the proof:

There were days that we made two bathrooms, a day of water supplies and that was insufficient for the boss. Now there is not enough eight and nine, also the same thing with soil lines.

Officials Against Men

Of course, any plumber knows that, should any man complain to their union they will send the delegate or business agent on the job and he makes positive that the boss is on the job and he tells him that this man complains that he is being rushed. Of course, he will get laid off immediately. Naturally the delegate gets a sum of pocket money from the boss.

This bogey proves that the U. A. union forces us to work with a great speed-up.

Would this official be no grafter

Albanian Tailors Starve As King Debauches

New Britain, Conn.

Daily Worker:—According to the New York Journal, Feb. 28, 1931, King Zog is in Vienna, supposedly for his health but it seems he is courting pretty girls instead, lives in the finest hotels, buys beautiful castles in Austria, and besides receives an enormous salary (being a king) while the Albanian workers pay for this through very high taxation.

The peasants and farmers are starving, they have to work on very small tracts of land, they have to travel on very poor roads. They have the worst of drinking water, which is very scarce, and for this

Resist New York Eviction Despite Police Terror

New York, N. Y.

Daily Worker:—A few days ago a comrade got eviction orders from court. He notified the Unemployed Councils immediately and two of our comrades went down to "kick" the furniture back into the house.

We arrived on the scene and roused the neighbors who came to our assistance. The landlord called the police and had the place swarming with plainclothes men all day. The police used their usual terror program to disperse the crowd. Comrades St. and W. refused to be intimidated and were immediately put under arrest and placed under \$100 bond. The neighbors took on the fight. Men hired to set out the furniture refused to work when they learned the situation.

In jail the police tried to "cook" up additional charges against the arrested comrades. When they learned that Comrade W. was an Assistant Scout Master in the Boy Scouts of America, they were infuriated. Apparently the court wasn't used to handling political cases since they were forced to use different tactics than those used on the "drunks." We accused the courts and their laws and this made them very perturbed; they ended the case with a disorderly conduct charge, and with an order to pay a fine or stay 7 days in jail.

Killing Speedup In Westinghouse Foundries

Trafford City, Pa.

Editor of Daily Worker:

The conditions in the Westinghouse Foundries are getting worse every day since we got a new straw boss transferred from Cleveland, O. Mr. Frank Burdick takes the place of two former straw bosses.

New Jersey Letter Carriers Present Demands

Asbury Park, N. J.

Daily Worker:

The legislators were addressing the State Letter Carriers Association, in a convention here, concerning the postal systems in Ancient Persia and in George Washington's time. The men evidently felt no interest in these systems but placed their demand for pensions for the widows, minimum pay for substitutes, relays in morning

Schwab Gets New Machinery and Throws Out Workers

SPARROWS POINT, Md.—New wage cuts, speed up and new patents displacing workers are being introduced in every department of the Bethlehem Steels Mills here at Sparrows Point, Md. Now it is starting in the cold rolls department of the tin mill.

The speed-up system and the new chemical just recently introduced will mean the elimination of a hundred workers. For example on one pickling machine that supplied work for more than 15 men, they now work

70 Join Moline, Ill., Unemployed Council

Moline, Ill.

Dear Comrades:

About three weeks ago I sent a full report to you about our first unemployed meeting, where Joe Dallet was the speaker. Wednesday we had two more Dallet meetings in Moline and since then two in Davenport, Iowa. We are 70

Fulton Fish Market

Workers Receive

Big Wage Cut

10,000 Effected By At-

tack by the Fish

Merchants

NEW YORK:—The Jewish section of fresh water fish merchants put a 20 per cent cut into effect and laid off one third of the hands.

It is now rumored that if the workers remain silent the salt water merchants will also put this cut into effect.

The salt water merchants have already given "vacations" to several of their old hands, Fulton Fish Market is America's second largest port of the fishing industry. Covering about 8 city blocks and three or four piers and docks.

There are approximately 800 merchants and about 10,000 workers are indirectly and directly involved in this industry, i. e. truck drivers, fishermen, etc. The market merchants will continue to rob the fishermen and boost prices on their supposedly fresh fish. Most of the fresh fish comes from a wheat growing area of western Canada, Saskatchewan.

From time of leaving waters to arrival in New York City usually takes seven days so one can readily understand how the merchants must feel about a wage cut, so as to enable the poor dealers to sell strictly fresh fish. The average wage for market men, before the cut was between 35 and 40 dollars a week, hours from 5 in the morning to 4 in the evening. In one part of the market there is a racket A. P. L. union. Daily agents should go to the market with the paper. The marine workers union should send up organizers, at this time to the Jewish fish market section.

—Fulton Market Worker.

JAVANESE ARE REAL SLAVES

Lying Volksraad Plans
Ban On Soviet Goods

THE HAGUE:—Members of the Volksraad of Batavia, the capital of Java, in the Dutch East Indies, "have vigorously protested, asking measures against the dumping of Russian imported goods, which, they assert, are produced by the worst possible form of slave labor." (New York Times, March 5.)

In view of the fact that Javanese workers are actual slaves, this cry against Russian "slave" labor is the most shameless hypocrisy. Natives are forced by the Dutch imperialists to leave Java, a densely populated region, and emigrate to Sumatra, a sparsely inhabited territory, to work on the rubber plantations which are under the iron heel of American dollars. Labor is extracted by the government from the workers to from 30 to 40 days a year. This work is entirely compulsory and is not paid for. Dr. Khr. Fock, former governor-general of the Netherlands Indies, stated that a clause was put in the government ordinance that makes this labor compulsory. "A workman who, on insufficient grounds, lays down his work or quits the service is liable to punishment." This work is entirely forced, and is not paid for. Conditions are miserable. Disease and death rate high. The natives are real slaves.

HARLEM YOUTH STATE STAND

The Harlem Youth Progressive

Club sends in the following statement for publication:

"Recent publications in the workers press have generally criticized the Harlem Progressive Youth Club for the existence of chauvinistic tendencies in their ranks and gave as a specific example our affair which was recently held.

"At first we denied any such tendency on the part of our membership at that affair claiming that all present were not members, and therefore we could not be responsible, but recent occurrences in our club proved to us that the criticism was justified, and as a workers' organization we openly condemn all members of our club who still possess such tendencies.

"We, therefore, undertake to carry out a systematic educational campaign which will explain to our membership the importance of solidarity of negro and white workers and to expose openly any member who is guilty of race discrimination." The Executive Committee of the Harlem Progressive Youth Club.

NITGEDAIGET CAMP AND HOTEL

PROLETARIAN VACATION PLACE

OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR

Beautiful Rooms Heated

Modernly Equipped

Sport and Cultural Activity

Proletarian Atmosphere

517 A WEEK

CAMP NITGEDAIGET, SEACON, N.Y.

PHONE 721

"Please send 50 Daily Workers

every day to L. C. This is an un-

Gary, Ind. Tightens "Daily"

Apparatus; Seattle Red News

Club Holds Affair March 14

From Alice Phillips, new Daily

Worker representative of the Calumet

Section of Gary, Ind., we re-

ceived a report indicating real vitality

and initiative.

"In the past the Daily Worker has not been circulated very much in this section," she writes. "As a matter of fact, when somebody felt like going out with the Daily they went, but there was no real campaign to get subs and sell Dailies. Now we will try to remedy this situation and start from the beginning and build up the sales here."

Comrade Phillips does not stop with circulation measures. She informs us of an old bill outstanding, of which \$75 was sent to the "Daily" for an affair a week ago, and assures us that she will see to it that in the future many more organizations arrange affairs, and also will intensify sales and subs. Her energy, as well as her enterprise, in her new function are encouraging.

"In order to get the comrades working here, we would like to have two bundles already coming to Gary increases by 30 copies. This will give us 100 a day. As soon as we get more comrades we will further increase the bundle orders. We also need all sorts of material for the Daily—sub blanks, posters advertising the Daily, etc., as we plan to have Red Sundays."

With the driving force of Representative Phillips, the Calumet Section should steadily build up a good, strong Daily Worker apparatus, and we look forward to more reports confirming our prediction.

SEATTLE RED NEWS CLUB AFFAIR MARCH 14

From the Seattle Red Builders:
"We have formed a club here. Filer was elected secretary, Mc-

Lennon chairman. The Red Builders' News Club is giving an entertainment Saturday evening, March 14. We will also hold a street meeting to raise some funds."

Comrade McLennon, who writes the reports, informs us that house-to-house canvassers will have their fare paid both ways (3 car-checks for 25 cents), but not out of Daily Worker money.

"We have a great time trying to make each other write articles to the Daily Worker," continues McLennon. "Most of us feel like we are overworked, but we have time to read the paper and the time to write more often."

More often is right! Here's success to the entertainment, street meeting and canvassers. Seattle was late in starting, but they're going pretty good!

WAUKESHA, ILL., ON THE DOWNGRADE

Waukesha, Ill., which started out with much promise a little more than a month ago, is experiencing a lull in activity. About a week ago, O. Salminen wrote:

"Please send me my bundle of 25 Daily Workers immediately, as I have a small beginning in having organized a Red Builders' News Club. We have three members so far, but hope to grow."

"I just read Circular Bulletin No. 15. Waukesha is not going so hot as I will say now. Probably I should write a little on shortcomings, but we have so many that I'll wait a few weeks until we make some achievements first."

What has happened to Waukesha's old-time pep? Snap into it, Red Builders! And don't wait for achievements before you report. Write us your shortcomings now so that we can assist you in attaining better results before the few weeks are up!

CINCINNATI ALLOWS BUNDLES TO ROT

From a comrade we received a little note commenting on the Party headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, and its relation to the Daily Worker.

"In a corner discovered several bundles of Daily Workers, some of which had never been opened, and others that looked as though the bundles had fallen apart rather than being brought to your attention, but, in my opinion and that of several comrades with whom I've discussed it, the matter is too important to admit of any personal scruples delaying a correction of this condition."

The Cincinnati comrades would do well to consider this matter of sufficient importance to sell and distribute the papers where contacts with workers might be gained, at meetings and demonstrations. Must leading functionaries be told that the Daily Worker is NOT printed for storage purposes?

"WE'RE ON THE JOB," SAYS PITTSBURGH

"Just a few lines to let you know that we are on the job," writes Comrades Cook and Withington of Pittsburgh, Pa. "Comrade Mankin (Daily Worker representative) is serving a thirty-day sentence in jail. Comrade Butch is selling the 50 Daily Workers which is coming here, therefore we wish you would send us 60 Daily Workers until Mankin is released. We are organizing a Red Builders' Club, and hope to increase our bundle much larger."

CRUM LYNNE, PA. 3/7/31
NEGRO, GETS 50
"Please send 50 Daily Workers every day to L. C. This is an un-

PRESS INTERVIEW

BLASTS LIE OF

ABRAMOWITZ

Reporters' Questions

Expose Socialist

Lying

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

the Soviet Union?" Abramowitz dodged an answer.

A representative of the working-class paper, Welt am Abend, asked why the foreign pressmen in the Soviet Union noticed no sign of torture on the accused Mensheviks, and how all the accused denied any tortures? He said that in Poland, Hungary and the Balkans the prisoners were frightfully tortured, but were always courageous enough to expose their tortures before the courts. Abramowitz himself had admitted that the accused old Mensheviks spent decades serving Menshevism. How was it possible that they did not have sufficient courage to declare their confessions were extorted under pressure? Abramowitz repeated the statement that the tortures were too frightful, whereupon the newspapermen interjected:

"But the old Polish Socialists remained loyal to their cause despite fearful tortures."

Particular trouble was caused by the Menshevik leaders trying to disavow Kautsky's appeal for "democratic insurrection" against the Soviet Union in his book; "Bolshevism In A Blind Alley," whilst simultaneously complaining why Dan translated the book providing the same with a forward.

Briefly, the press reception developed into a warm reception for Dan and Abramowitz, who spent their time trying to avoid direct answers to embarrassing questions.

(Special Cable to the Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, March 6.—A packed hall attended the evening session of the trial of the 14 counter-revolutionary Mensheviks. The public was anxiously awaiting Krylenko's speech. The defendants were evidently nervous.

In his opening remarks Krylenko reviewed the great political trials of the 13 years of Soviet power. He pointed out that the Shaky trial showed for the first time the new methods of struggle of the class enemy—wrecking work. The trial of the Industrial Party clearly revealed the contents of this new method. This trial, said Krylenko, has for the working class a particularly decisive meaning. "The defendants are people who call themselves 'socialists.' These people practiced wrecking work. They became 'socialist' wreckers, 'socialist' interventionists, 'socialist' fascists, restorers of capitalism."

This trial, continued Krylenko, throws light on 13 years of development of Social Democracy towards the trial of the capitalists and the overthrow of the Soviet Union. It is simultaneously against world Social Democracy, against the Second International, that this trial is directed and the wrecking work exposed. Krylenko read Vandervelde's protest on behalf of the Second International, sent to the Council of Peoples Commissars. Krylenko then declared: "There is on trial the counter-revolutionary organization, bureau of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, Vandervelde declares in behalf of the Second International. They followed closely this work of the Russian Social Democracy and approved it! So much the better. But Mr. Vandervelde and the Second International thus took seats with the defendants."

At the time of sending this cable Krylenko was still making his concluding speech.

(Special Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, March 8.—In the second part of his speech Krylenko advanced five main crimes of the accused: (1) the plan for the restoration of capitalism; (2) block with the fascists organizations; (3) wrecking; (4) preparation for the intervention of black reaction; (5) treachery against the Soviet workers and the world proletariat.

He quoted numerous statements of Russian and international social democratic leaders, such as Kautsky, Dan Abramowitz, Vandervelde, etc., which prove the aim of social democracy, which is the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union, in the cities and villages.

This is proven not only by the defendants' statements, but by numerous documents, likewise by statements of the former Menshevik Central Committee abroad, and by the Second International verbally and in books printed by them, and in their press.

The Abramowitz and Dams may argue against Kautsky's open demand of peasant insurrection, which is proof that it is impossible to urge

revolutionary elements.

Judge McCarthy, therefore, in sentencing an unemployed worker to three months in jail for selling the Daily Worker, only followed the orders of his masters.

But the workers of Chicago must and will have the last word in this struggle. Their answer to the prostitute judge must be: "We will join the Communist Party, the Trade Union Unity League, the Unemployed Councils. We will struggle for relief and unemployment insurance. We will vote Communist on April 7, 1931."

Enclosed find dollars cents
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GANDHI LINES UP WITH BRITISH

IMPERIALISM AND ISSUES ATTACK

AGAINST BOLSHEVISM IN INDIA

Having sold-out completely to British imperialism even

his appearance of struggle for bourgeois rights, Gandhi took

the occasion to attack the forces which are continuing the

struggle, on the basis of the great mass of Indian workers and

peasants, against the yoke of British imperialism.

"I fear no invasion of the Bolsheviks," said Gandhi, assuring his British masters that he would be with them against the revolutionary masses. "If they are trying to establish a revolution in India, that presupposes that the Indian people are more gullible than they really are."

In this fashion Gandhi believes he assures the British that the danger of Bolshevism is not so great. At the same time it gives the masses his real views. Against a real revolution, Gandhi would bless the British armed forces. Gandhi represents the Indian bourgeoisie who feel that it is much safer and more profitable to stay within the British empire than to risk a mass uprising. But their wishes do not settle matters. The great mass of impoverished peasants, whose conditions are growing worse from day to day, did not capitulate with Gandhi. It is not that they want it, it is not beautiful sounding phrases about a constitution that will further enslave them, it is land and bread. This Gandhi attempts to make impossible for them, by strengthening the forces of the Indian landowners, the Indian capitalists, by a closer alliance with British imperialism.

We have now a united front of MacDonald, of the Labor Party, the Liberals, the Conservatives and the Indian capitalists—against the Indian workers and peasants and the growing revolutionary struggle.

The fakir Gandhi has earned his salt. He will soon be speaking a different language, blessing the bayonets of the British imperialists as they plunge them into the revolting Indian masses.

"They led controlled distribution of industrial products and in this respect, the Menshevik, calling themselves a 'labor party,' were particularly outrageous, and led particularly to severe consequences."

"The defendant Yakobovitch confirms his wrecking work in grain purchasing operations, aiming at the blockade of the workers' supplies in industrial centres, hoping to provoke discontent and uprising among the working masses. Linked up with this was the aim in block with Kondratyev's and Chayanov's Kulak groups, to organize the kulak uprisings and spread discontent among the peasant masses in undersupplied regions, such as White Russia and the east. From the defendant's statements we also know that the special aim, likewise, was to create through the lack of food supplies in the frontier regions, corresponding discontent in preparation for the expected intervention in these regions."

"In the State Bank, wrecking work, according to Sher's statement, was aimed at sabotage of credit reform, for discrediting the credit policy of the Soviet Power. Berlatky supported the wrecking work, creating confusion in the entire book-keeping in the State Bank."

In summing up his speech Krylenko detailed the attitude of the Mensheviks toward the question of intervention. Their published statements endeavored to create the impression that they oppose intervention, but practically they worked by all means to prepare intervention. The published statements always calculated to emphasize the inevitability of intervention. Thus, the May Day appeal of the Second International last year to the Russian workers, informed them that they were living in conditions worse than in the capitalist countries; that the workers in the Soviet Union were suffering bloody terror, and stated that such a policy might cause a rift between the classes on which the Russian Revolution depends leading to a new civil war.

The first part of the manifesto was an open agitation against the Soviet Union. The second part calls on the workers to force the Soviets to alter their policy, and if it does not? That question is left unanswered.

MOSCOW, March 8.—After a six-hour speech the Soviet prosecutor Krylenko made the following proposition:

Groman, Sher, Yakobovitch, Ginsburg and Sukhanov the highest sentence—death by shooting. Zalkind, Sokolovsky, Petunin and Berlatky, long term imprisonment. Titelbaum, Finneyantsevsky, Volkov, imprisonment without insisting on the longest term; Ikov and Rubin, who did not entirely disarm, the highest possible prison term.

Regarding the imprisonments, Krylenko made no exact terms, leaving this matter to the judgment of the court. The audience which crowded the hall strongly applauded the proposed sentences.

This is proven also by Dan in his "rep's" to Kautsky when he says that counter-revolutionary overthrow will be forced violently to beat down masses of millions of workers, because they would be unwilling to give up the achievements of the October Revolution without a fight to the last drop of blood against intervention or inner counter-revolutionary overthrow.

"Likewise, the Menshevik Union Bureau meeting established that the Menshevik social basis undergoes a change in that the main support was sought among the employees and intellectuals, and a few individual backward workers, remnants of the petty-bourgeoisie. Also, individual elements of the village bourgeoisie. They failed, also, to approach the agricultural masses. Likewise, Kondratyev's statement established that this allied party's aim was in the direction of the upper strata of Kulaks."

"This estimation of their social basis led them with logical necessity towards wrecking work. The same work was conducted within the Commissariat of Trade, in the State Bank, in the Planning Commission, and in the Supreme Economic Council. In the Commissariat of Trade, and connected central cooperatives, wrecking work was aimed at the sabotage of supplies to the industrial population."

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CUT THIS OUT AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY TO THE DAILY WORKER, 50 E. 13th ST

Forced Labor in U.S. Colony Hawaii

By HELEN KAY.

OVER twenty-eight million gallons of molasses were shipped to the United States from Hawaii. Sugar from the Sandwich Islands was valued in 1928-29 at about \$66,000,000, and was produced by the sweat and toil of thousands of exploited contracted laborers in this province of American dollars.

Leland Olds, of the Federated Press, says of Hawaii: "Out where the wealthy pleasure seekers do not go, cheap labor is exploited to produce something like \$250 a head each year in dividends. Owners of Hawaiian plantations have all the advantage of cheap colonial labor without having to meet the duty which Congress has levied on Cuban sugar."

Hawaii is chiefly an agricultural country with sugar and pineapples as the main products, followed by coffee, rice and tobacco. Originally Hawaii had a population of about 330,000, and as Victor Houston, in the Mid-Pacific Magazine of March, 1930, put it: "Observers report that the race was strong and virile, and there seems to be grounds for believing that there was little dangerous sickness amongst them. The land and the sea produced everything needful to a prosperous continuance of the race. As contact with the older civilization rolled in, disease and new and vicious practices literally invaded the land. The race was literally decimated, so that at one time there were only 30,000 old Hawaiians left."

Workers were imported to work the plantations as early as 1865-1868 during which time over 33,000 coolies, mainly Cantonese, were brought in. They came under contract that paid them four dollars a month, with food and shelter. Food that was in reality a starvation diet, and shelter, consisting of long low filthy barracks. This importation of contract laborers which means peonage and slavery to the workers under the complete control of Mr. Dollar, is still going on today. Leon Partlow shows in "Asia," of January, 1931, that even during the crisis in Honolulu when workers were walking the streets vainly hunting jobs, "at the very moment when this unemployment crisis was most acute, the sugar plantations were actually importing 100 to 300 laborers from the Philippines every fortnight."

Leon Partlow further states in his article: "There is an old saying, 'You can't keep a squirrel on the ground,' and it seems equally true that you can't a laborer in the cane fields. Conditions are so horrible that workers will not remain slaves on the sugar plantations longer than their contract holds them. That is why a continued importation of workers is necessary to keep up the level of exploitation. Although 70 per cent of the cane field labor is done by Filipino workers, there are in Hawaii, Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Scandinavians, Germans, Galicians, Portuguese, Porto Ricans, Spaniards, and South Sea Islanders. Each imported, at one time or another by American imperialism, to work on the sugar plantations."

To insure a constant influx of cheap labor, 43 of the 45 sugar companies united, and formed what they call the "Sugar Planters' Association," whose chief duty is to insure cheap contract labor for all the member plantations. Regular salesmen travel from country to country where workers can be induced to work in the "pearl of the Pacific." They entice the workers by various means to leave their poverty stricken homeland and come to Hawaii, to work on the "beautiful" sugar plantations. Workers must pay their own passage to Hawaii, which amounts to about \$75, and they are told that after they get there, if they "work for three years on the plantation, they may pay their passage back." Once accepted they sign a contract with the Sugar Planters' Association in which they agree to work for ten hours a day, at least 20 days a month for three years, and to turn out for work WHENEVER CALLED UPON.

The contract further forbids a worker to leave the plantation to which he is assigned and go to another plantation to work "until one year has elapsed." The wage is generally settled at \$1 a day, but they are not usually paid on this basis. They are most often paid on the basis of the amount of work turned out, the piece work system. "In addition to these amounts the laborer is given a 'turnout' bonus of 10 per cent of his wages provided he works as many as 33 days in a month." The company must offer some bribe to keep the worker slaving under the hot scorching sun for such mere pittance.

In reply to questions asked by investigators an overseer replied as follows: "If a contract laborer is idling in the field we dock him; we give him only one-half or three-fourths of a day, and if he keeps it up we resort to the law, and have him arrested for refusing to work."

"For the first offense he is ordered back to work, and he has to pay the cost of court. If he refuses to obey orders he is arrested again and a light fine is inflicted which the planter can pay and take it out of his pay, or else, he is put on the road to work. For the third offense he is likely to get three months imprisonment."

Since 95 per cent of the workers on the plantations are under contract to the boss planter, and since the island is under the direct control of sugar trusts, one can easily see how completely under the control of the sugar capitalists the imported contract laborer is.

Leland Olds, also brought out that the "control of the island appears to radiate from three main concerns. Alexander and Baldwin have 28 directorships in 17 companies; American Factors has 30 directorships in 15 companies, and Brewer and Co. has 31 directorships in 12 companies. To cap the pyramid, the representatives of Alexander and Baldwin sit on the boards of both American Factors and Brewer and Co. The control of this group reaches almost every important corporation in the islands including railroads, utilities, and navigation as well as sugar, pineapples and oil."

These monopolists are extracting profits from the forced contract labor of the cane plantation workers, whilst, at the same time, they lie about "forced" labor in the Soviet Union, the only land where "forced labor" actually does not exist.

A CORRECTION

Article I.

IN New York City there is but one Russian language paper which defends the interests of the working class. It is the "Novy Mir," organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. An openly monarchist and white guard paper, the Novoye Russkoye Slovo, shelters the reaction expected of those who act as spies for the Fish Committee. But the subject we here discuss is still another Russian paper, which makes pretensions, namely, the social-fascist paper "Rusky Golos."

The "Rusky Golos" pretends to be "fair" to the workers. Ah, even more than fair! For in a letter from its lawyer, Daniel Cook, threatening to take legal action against the Daily Worker, we are told that:

"My client (Rusky Golos) is doing everything within its power to expose every effort to defraud Russian workers. Its efforts, energies and policy are directed toward the bettering of Russian workers."

"The Russian workers" referred to are, naturally, those toiling here in the United States. And it will certainly be news to any worker, whether Russian or not, that threatening legal action against the leading organ defending their interests in this country, is evidence for the Rusky Golos' pretension that it is "bettering" the workers. This is a queer way of showing friendship for the working class.

But such hypocrisy is nothing new for the "Rusky Golos." For years it has basely traded upon the loyalty of the Russian speaking workers of America for the Soviet Union, the fatherland of all toilers.

It is a great "friend" of the Soviet. It features articles and news of the accomplishments of the workers of the Soviet Union. It speaks highly of the Soviet Government in the same sense that "the devil may quote scripture." It savagely attacks the plots of Poincaré and it calls Pilsudski what he is. But—and this is a very big BUT, its devotion to the working class and its denunciation of capitalism stops short at the boundary of the United States. These are not for import.

It rushes to the "rescue" of the victorious Soviet working class, it opposes capitalism where it is already overthrown, beyond the seas, far away, but not in America! It has to "do business" here! Here, ah! that is a different matter!

So, if a poor Russian miner sweating in an American mine, deluded by the "Rusky Golos" articles about the Soviet Union into thinking that it might be interested in opposing capitalism in America, writes it a letter telling how another miner was, let us say, "killed in the mine, a victim of American capitalism," the Rusky Golos may print the part saying that the worker was "killed in the mine" but it will not print that he was "a victim of American capitalism."

Late last year, when the lie was current in the capitalist press that "Red rumors" had knocked over the banking system, the New York "World" mistakenly said that the "Rusky Golos" was responsible for something in that connection. "Rusky Golos" grew very indignant. It was not doing any "rumormongering." It declared, it was taking the same position as His Honor, Mayor Jimmy Walker, whose statement it published most prominently.

And what was the position of the Tammany mayor of New York with which Rusky Golos agreed? It was that the depositors should be patient and that they would get every cent of their money.

These observations are necessary to show to the workers who read this paper just what sort of hypocrites run the Rusky Golos. For the "Rusky Golos," supporter of the American capitalist bloodsuckers of the Russian speaking workers in America, has, through its lawyer mentioned above, demanded an apology as well as a retraction from the Daily Worker, for a small article published in the Daily Worker, page 2, of Feb. 20th, entitled: "Rusky Golos in Swindle Scheme." Wanted to defraud Russian Worker.

The article in question spoke of "A goldbrick scheme to swindle Russian workers here through a colonization project," being exposed by the Communist paper, the "Novy Mir." And it went on to say that this scheme of colonization in Arizona was "Under the auspices of the Rusky Golos (so-called liberal sheet)."

The article in question, headline and all, dealt very hastily and superficially with the subject. It was written carelessly and without sufficient examination or proper presentation of the facts. The headline stated: "Rusky Golos in Swindle Scheme. Wanted to defraud Russian Worker." This is not true. We apologize. As quite distinct from being "in" a swindle scheme, the Rusky Golos was merely making money from advertisements from the swindle scheme. Its taking such ads is perfectly legal under American capitalist law which the Rusky Golos supports. It is obviously impossible to prove what was in the mind of the editor of Rusky Golos. His "wants" may be pure as driven snow. His lawyer asserts so. We retract the statement quoted. Rusky Golos was merely profiting from advertising the scheme. What Rusky Golos did was within the laws made by capitalism which Rusky Golos supports.

The article in the Daily Worker did not, as we admit, give proper attention to the colonization scheme advertised in Rusky Golos. And since Rusky Golos' lawyer informs us that it is so passionately devoted to "expose every effort to defraud Russian workers," we take the opportunity of publishing some information about its advertisements and the scheme of colonization promoted by its advertiser, the Rodina Realty Co., 151 Avenue "A," New York City.

The scheme mentioned is a farm colonization project in southern Arizona, which, according to ads published in Rusky Golos, the greatest crisis ever heard of in American agriculture, has entirely skipped over.

"The paradise nook—Arizona," as one Rusky Golos ad conceitously puts it, "is calling you to life, health, prosperity and happiness."

This wondrous "paradise," where "prosperity and happiness" miraculously exist as an oasis in the desert of bankruptcy of American farm production under capitalism, was thus depicted in a Rusky Golos advertisement under the statement that it was "From Official Sources." From what "official sources" the heavenly attractions of Arizona farming were drawn is not revealed.

Such "official sources" should not hide their light under a bushel. It is no mean performance to bring forth such a seductive picture of farming in a time when millions of the farm population is slowly starving to death. But the Rodina Realty Co., which signs the Rusky Golos advertisement is lavish in everything but naming those "official sources." It goes on to cite them as "contradicting the general fact that there is an over-production of farm products."

The farmers here difficulty in meeting fully the demands for products by the local consumers."

And after listing a great number of possible products it declares, "These bring great income to the farmers." Just why it is necessary to advertise among the foreign-born workers in New York City to attract applicants for this Garden of Eden in Arizona, when millions of native American farmers would be anxious to exchange their hard lot for such a bright one within the peachy gates held open by the Rodina Realty Co., we may leave to the reader's imagination.

Possibly one reason may be that the Rodina Realty Co., which puts out no advertising for its scheme in English, is not so sure that its promises of paradise in Arizona land at \$250 an acre, would be trusted by the overly-suspicious American farmer.

He would probably laugh uproariously at the claim, another one in the Rusky Golos ad above quoted, to the effect that in Arizona the dairy business "is very profitable because the cows chew green grass the year round." He would probably shrug enough to know that it is not what the cows eat, but the price he might receive for milk and butter fat, that determines whether dairying is profitable or not.

It would also be mildly surprising to American farmers, to read in another Rusky Golos advertisement (for which we suppose it was paid by the Rodina Realty Co.), a supposed letter from a Russian farmer already enjoying the "paradise nook—Arizona," the glowing terms, description of life in that state, where it is inferred that farmers cannot get sick "except from over-eating," that one does not even catch cold "after bathing," and last but not least, cattle are fed on cantaloupes and water-melons!

Allice in Wonderland could do little better than this supposed farmer who signs himself, "Alex Tolmachov, Route 3, Box 292," but who omits giving the name of the post office!

Russian workers in America may be enchanted by farming in Arizona as thus depicted in advertisements printed in the Rusky Golos, but the Daily Worker anticipates their disillusionment for the Rusky Golos, a paper which for money will print such celestial inducements for investing in such an obvious swindle.

We must, however, leave for another article, some of the most interesting explanations of the honesty, purity and devotion to working class interests of the Rusky Golos.

Significance of the Yokinen Trial

By J. AMTER.

THE New York papers, when granted an interview on the Yokinen trial, immediately featured the interview, bringing forward not only the significance of the trial, as understood by the Communist Party, but the aims of the Party in mobilizing the white and Negro workers of the country for the defense of Negro rights—in the struggle for full political and social equality and for self-determination in the black belt of the South, for the establishment of a Negro state.

When the trial was over, the New York papers—particularly the New York Times—featured the trial, not merely demonstrating that the Communist Party is very earnest in its determination to uphold white chauvinism within its ranks, and to carry the fight into the entire working class, to unite the Negro and white workers in the struggle against American imperialism. No, it demonstrated much more—it manifested the fear of the American capitalist class that the Negro and white workers can get together on the common basis of the Communist program and organization for the struggle.

This fear becomes so much more manifest when one realizes the dread that the capitalist class and government have of the unrest that is beginning to seethe throughout the country—in the streets of the cities, in the factories, embracing larger numbers of workers, both organized and unorganized—and in the militant activities of the unemployed under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League and the Unemployed Councils. This fear is expressed in the manifold preparations that all local and state governments have made to suppress "riots," the recommendations of government and army officials to provide gas, tanks, etc., to quell mobs. It is again clear in the campaign of lynching against the Negro workers and poor tenant farmers to crush their rising spirit. It is manifest in the savage drive against the foreign born workers and the activities of the S. Immigration and Labor Departments, aided by the local police and new police departments that are being established for this and other activities.

Thus the capitalist class through its press expresses its fear of the mass trial conducted by the Communist Party for the elimination of white chauvinism from its ranks.

For the working class, this trial has a double significance. It indicates that there is only one section of the working class that really unites the workers of all races and nationalities in struggle, and that is the revolutionary section of the working class led by the Communist Party. Again, it indicates that when a worker is expelled by the Communist Party, expresses his repugnance for his views and actions, and accepts the tasks that are imposed upon him to prove his unity with the Negro workers, then he is accepted by the capitalist government as their enemy. Yes, he is their enemy—if he carries out the tasks placed upon him—the tasks that every sincere revolutionary worker must accept. This includes activities that will prove to the Negro workers NOT IN WORDS but IN DEEDS that the white workers will fight for the rights of the Negroes.

This is the significance of the Yokinen trial—this is the significance that the Communist Party ascribes to the trial—this is the meaning that has well been understood by the capitalists, the meaning that they fear. For once the disunity that they are sowing and trying to deepen, once the disunity that they are sowing between the white and Negro workers, the native and foreign born workers, the Negro and foreign born workers, is broken down, then the class struggle will sharpen and the lines of the battling American workers will be united in struggle against the capitalist class, the capitalist government and all their lackeys.

The lackeys of the capitalist class already are complaining. They dare not come forth condemning the position of the Party—although the N. Y. Daily News calls it an "advertising stunt." They dare not criticize the Party for the expulsion of Yokinen, for that would mean justification of the attack of whites upon Negroes. No—now that the dastardly hand of

A. F. of L. Leaders Betray Tom Mooney

Tom Mooney, from his cell in San Quentin prison where he has been serving a life sentence (commuted from hanging) ever since his conviction on notoriously framed testimony of police hirelings of the "Preparedness Day," 1916, bomb explosion in San Francisco, has written a 35,000 word exposure of the treachery of the A. F. of L. leaders in his case and in that of Warren K. Billings, also convicted of the same offense, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

For a long time Mooney thought that it was advisable to shield the A. F. of L. leaders, and for 15 years refrained from exposing them, though their sabotage of his and Billings' defense became more and more apparent, and their treacherous conspiracy to keep these two militants in the penitentiary for life became clearer. Now Mooney refuses to be silent any longer and has spoken out. Billings still keeps to the original plan, and refuses to associate his name with the exposure. Mooney therefore prefaces his story of the A. F. of L. chiefs' double dealings with a letter to Billings, the first part of which is printed below. The rest of the letter, and the exposure itself will follow in subsequent issues of the Daily Worker.

INSTALLMENT I.

An Open Letter to Warren K. Billings
California State Prison,
San Quentin, California,
January 5, 1931.

Warren K. Billings, 10698,
Folsom Prison,
Repressa, California.
My dear Warren:

Our loyal devotion and energetic militant services to organized labor have earned us the undying hatred of that all-powerful foe—Capital. Mammon conceived, gave birth, nurtured, paid for, directed and executed the Preparedness Day bomb explosion. Organized capital framed us for it, mobilized all its forces to bring about our destruction, tried to completely discredit the labor movement, forever wipe out the closed shop, and make San Francisco a non-union open shop town. This plan has fairly well succeeded. Through a high pressure campaign of publicity an atmosphere surcharged with guilt was created,

and then we were framed, tried, convicted and railroaded to the "pen" for life—we never did have the "chance of a snowball in hell." Today we are as securely imprisoned as we were 15 years ago, notwithstanding that all material evidence against us is completely discredited and destroyed.

Recently, Duncan Alkman, of the Baltimore "Sun," interviewed several of the leading members of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce on "the Mooney case." They had no doubts about "Mooney's guilt," in fact they all agreed "he was guilty as hell." To one of these men Duncan Alkman put this question:

"Then if Mooney is to your satisfaction proved innocent of the Preparedness Day murder, you believe in finding a way of keeping him in jail permanently?" "We've got a way," he answered earnestly. "He's there."

And "there" we shall remain until a real labor movement and all true friends of labor demand our pardon and insist it be granted immediately. We are the victims of class prejudice and class justice. It is not "evidence" that keeps us in prison. The dictatorship of Capital keeps us "there."

John J. Leary, Labor Editor of the New York "World," and its official spokesman for the A. F. of L. on the day press, confirms Duncan Alkman's article. Leary is in a strategic position to secure accurate information. He is in close touch with all the leaders of the A. F. of L. and has their complete confidence. Some weeks ago he received a very significant letter from a well informed correspondent who is in close touch with Governor Rolph and his intimate friends and political supporters. The letter was published, in part, in the New York World, December 21, 1930, and stated:

"I have made it my business to get the position of Governor Rolph's closest friends and advisers on the Mooney-Billings case. It is voiced by perhaps his closest friend and most important backer."

"What would those fellows do if they ever were released?" was his question.

"In other words, there is no consideration of the innocence or guilt of these men. All that is considered is that . . . they would be trouble-makers if they were given their freedom."

This letter reveals the dominant thought of all the real rulers of California. Ever since our innocence was conclusively proven, the only thought of the capitalists of finance and industry has been, "What would those fellows do if they were ever released?" And so, because of class fear and class hate we remain in prison.

Incredible as it may seem, the greatest support given Capital in this infamous frame-up has come from the major labor leaders of San Francisco. Paul Scharenberg, Secretary, State Federation of Labor, attacked our defense committee and myself with malicious cunning at the September, 1930, Marysville Convention of the California State Federation of Labor. Scharenberg knows that it is vital for our defense that funds be collected, at least he maintains the pretense that they are needed, but he has done, and is doing, everything within his power to sabotage the Defense Committee's efforts to secure funds—thus effectually blocking our chance for a real defense. He knows that no organization under his control has ever done one cent for our defense during the past 15 years, he knows that none of the donors to our funds have ever questioned the administration of the moneys given us; yet he has the effrontery to demand an accounting from our committee. A financial statement will be published, not because Scharenberg demands one, but to prove how baseless are his charges. Remember that it is Scharenberg, more than any one else, who is responsible for the stand taken by the 1927 A. F. of L. Convention in Los Angeles, when for the first time in the history of our case no resolution demanding our pardon was passed by the delegates. This was done because Scharenberg wanted to protect his dear friend, Governor Young, from embarrassment. It was also through Scharenberg's vicious influence that this same convention outlawed our defense by passing a resolution preventing any labor organizations directly chartered by the A. F. of L. from donating funds for our vindication.

Again I say that all the major labor leaders are our worst enemies, because:

(1) They supported and helped elect Fickert; (2) They supported and helped elect the governors that would not even review our case; (3) For fourteen years they have been members of the various cabinets appointed by the governors, and never once have these "leaders" of labor made a gesture indicating genuine disapproval when we were denied justice;

(4) Not one of these "labor leaders" has ever written a letter to any governor of this state sincerely urging our pardon;

(5) Never have these "leaders" stated that the support of labor could not be given to a governor who refused to heed the universal demand of the entire trade union movement for our pardon;

(6) They have never made our case, inextricably linked with the continuous struggle between Capital and Labor, a vital issue in this state or nation;

(7) They repeatedly stated our case was not a labor issue;

(8) They gave the California Governors to understand that to pardon us would "disturb the regular labor movement"—they want us "paroled," not pardoned;

(9) They even demoralized my defense and subverted the former secretary of the Tom Mooney Molders Defense Committee.

TO BE CONTINUED

Organize Unemployed Councils!
Every Mining Camp, Steel
and Textile Town, Every
Large and Small Industrial
Center Should Be
Honeycombed With
Jobless Councils

creasing the hatred of the Communists, who struggle to end this division. The native born white worker must recognize that the U. S. government is not deporting Yokinen because he is a Communist—for he has been expelled from the Party—but because he wishes to fight for the Negroes and therefore for the working class. The white American workers must rally to Yokinen's defense.

But above all the native born white American worker must recognize that division between him and the Negro worker can serve only the boss, and therefore the boss intensifies his propaganda for deepening this division and in-

Sympathizers and Radicals

By JORGE

Well, boys and girls, the first mail from local points responding to our appeal to friends of the Daily who have and can spare the price of a radio tube, to contribute that "much toward a radio for the Daily to grab up some of the Flashy hokum being broadcasted, brought two letters with \$1 each, one signed "An Ardent Sympathizer" and another signed "J. M. S.," who says he is a sympathizer.

Still a third sympathizer sent us a message that another buck was on the way. All this from New York City in the first day of returns makes up a known total of \$13.

But there is something notable about this: Our appeal is being answered only by sympathizers! What is the matter with the Party members? Do they leave the reading of the Daily or the sympathizing with it to non-Party workers? Or is it that they read the Daily and "sympathize" with it, but leave the practical expression of sympathy to somebody else?

This might answer the question of one sympathizer who contributed, who wants to know if his conscience should be clear, in view of his "inability to do actual work" as a Party member. We cannot judge whether he is really as unable as he thinks, and of course the Party is where all revolutionists belong. But that does not mean to say that the Party does not value its sympathizers very highly.

We do need sympathizers and every Party member should be a center of an enthusiastic group of sympathizers with the Party. This fact is penetrating even the most sectarian minds of our Party, we hope and believe. Certainly we condemn in unmeasured terms the inexcusable snobbery of some Party members who speak scornfully of sympathizers.

Without sympathizers, upon what elements would we base our mass support in the revolutionary unions? In any mass organization known as "red"? There is, of course, a limit. The "sympathy" of some philistine petty-bourgeois, some condescending "liberal," we detest—and rightly so.

But the earnest and helpful and practical revolutionary sympathy of straightforward and honest workers who, for one reason or another which seems good to them, have not yet joined our Party, but who support it in struggle to the limit of their ability as they conceive it, merits the attention and the respect and comradeship of any and all Party members.

Of course, circumstances alter cases. And if J. M. S. feels in doubt about his right to a clear conscience, he might try to do a little more. He might, for example, send us in another dollar!

But that don't let the rest of you out! We have a long way to go to get that \$42 together yet. And Party members are not barred from getting all worked up with sympathy for the Daily Worker.

The Bishopric Regrets

"A virtuous woman should reject marriage as a good man does a bishopric," but I would advise neither to persist in refusing," once wrote Addison, the old English essayist.

This is called to mind by the United Press dispatch of March 6, stating that secret discussions at the conference of the Anglican bishoprics at Lambeth in 1930, held that—"sexual relationship, even in marriage, must be regarded as a regrettable necessity." This was given out by the Bishop of Liverpool, A. A. David.

The lamentations wherewith the bishopric approaches biological necessity, are not, it is to be noted, heard when the question of intimate relations with the exploiters of the workers are mooted. The Archbishop of Canterbury is dated up to call with J. P. Morgan on the latter's aply named yacht, the "Corsair," for a vacation in the Mediterranean and a trip to the Holy Land.

The Archbishop is second only to the Pope of Rome in furious hatred for Bolshevism, and doubtless the necessity of two allies like he and Morgan getting together will not have to overcome any regrets.

Alas, For the Old Days!

"A fellow could go out in the cold days and work a few hours and make some real money," mourned a pickpocket roped in for having his hand "in the proximity" of a woman's purse here in New York.

An "ace" among "dips" he was, Harold Fraser, but he told the judge he wanted to reform. He cited as evidence of this that he had not hired a Tammany lawyer hooked up with the Ben Miller Fixing Ring, but threw himself on the mercy of the court, depending solely on logic.

"I've decided to go straight, your honor. There is no money in the business any more. One seldom finds a poke that has more than a dollar in it these days. Such small amounts don't pay."

Now, before you finish laughing over that, just "consider" that the honorable genius of the Fish Committee seriously propose that Congress place an embargo against the importation of any and all products of forced or convict labor—except such products as American capitalism needs.

Those "Red Rumors" Recalled

"Two Men Arrested On Bank's Complaint, Accused of Spreading False Rumors," said a headline in the N. Y. Times of Dec. 23, 1930. This is worth recalling when you are reading these days of threatening indictments against State Superintendent of Banks Broderick for violation of the banking laws in not even examining the Bank of U. S. as required when he admitted he knew it was shaky.

The capitalist newspapers were full in those days, back in December, of "red rumors" that were supposed to have toppled over the "fundamentally sound" banking system.

Incidentally, the Bank of U. S., the name of which was so protested as inferring that it was a government institution when it was not, was—nonetheless, a "Member, Federal Reserve." This fact has studiously been concealed by every capitalist paper. Yet the bank's hocus pocus juggling of depositors' money went merrily on.

The "federal" government, Junior, sees that depositors' money is "reserved" for the private benefit of crooked bankers.

All this is clear now. But kindly keep the "red rumors" in mind when somebody is your presence opens up a new line of business.